The youth culture and Canada

■■■■■ *see pages 4&5*

BRAVE CANADIANS! Do you love freedom? I know you do. Do you hate oppression? Who dare deny it? Then buckle on your armour, and put down the villains who oppress and enslave our country.
— Wm. Lyon Mackenzie 1795 - 1861

NEW CANADA

Vol. 1 No. 4 July 1970 15c

Canadian unions vow to fight U.S. control

By GARY PERLY

THE COUNCIL OF CANADIAN UNIONS, representing independent Canadian unions from across the country, successfully held its second annual convention here on July 4 and 5. Accepting thousands of new workers into its fold, the CCU broadened the democracy of its constitution and passed many progressive resolutions.

The political spirit of the convention can best be summed up by these words from Secretary-Treasurer Kent Rowley's address: "It must be clear to us now that the only section of our society prepared to defend Canada, it resources and its independence is that which produces the wealth — the working men and women. Labour's voice must be heard in growing wrath. The sell-out of Canada must be stopped . . .

"To maintain the independence of Canada, it is essential to have an independent Canadian trade union movement.

Let us insure the Council of Canadian Unions plays an honourable role."

In the keynote address Leo Johnson, History professor at Waterloo University told the convention that Canada's corporate managers are a quisling class actively participating in the destruction of Canada. Canadian cabinet ministers, he said, serve U.S. corporations while in office and sit on their boards when they retire.

"Canadian workers," he continued, "must lead the struggle against American control. They must ally themselves with those who will fight the invader, and they must recognize the traitors in their midst."

He received a standing ovation from the delegates.

Resolutions were passed in support of the fishermen's struggle in Nova Scotia (see story on this page). Three hundred dollars was voted to assist their struggles.

John Mowatt of the Council of Postal Unions (CLC) announced that four unions in the Winnipeg area (CAIMAW, a CCU affiliate; Teamsters, and CBRT and the two Postal Unions (CLC)) are working to establish a new labour council in opposition to the Manitoba Federation of Labour to re-assert the principles of unity and brotherhood on which the trade union movement should be based.

IN THE AUGUST NEW CANADA: A complete analysis of the significance of the CCU, plus the complete text of Professor Leo Johnson's address.

The CCU voted $300 of council funds to help the postal workers. Individual member unions have raised thousands of dollars separately.

They also voted to support the Montreal mail drivers.

Among the resolutions passed were:

- condemning the U.S. invasion of Indo-China
- supporting the Farmers' Union in their struggle to maintain

See CCU page 7

WHAT'S INSIDE

Who runs York university? page four
Peoples' history . . page eight
Unpegging the dollar . . . page three
Workers' control? . . page six

NOW!
EQUALI
AND
JUSTICE

Nova Scotia fishermen demonstrated on Parliament Hill in an effort to get the government to force the imperialist fisheries to recognize their union. After returning home they were among 45 arrested and charged with contempt of court.

Nova Scotia workers give fishermen mass support

NOVA SCOTIA — The bitter battle of 250 fishermen for the right to organize into the union of their choice has won massive support from Nova Scotia workers.

Hundreds of construction workers and miners began walking off their jobs as early as June 20 when 13 fishermen got jail sentences of up to 30 days for ignoring a court injunction to stop picketing Acadia Fisheries Ltd. in Mulgrave.

As jail sentences were handed out to 13 more picketers, the sympathy strikes intensified so that by June 25 some 7,500 workers were out and there was a threat of a general strike.

The threat of a general strike terrified the government, so the jailed fishermen were released on bail and the remaining 19 cases received suspended sentences. The fishermen continue to picket, despite the injunction.

The strike began March 30 because Acadia Fisheries with plants at Mulgrave and Canso and Booth Fisheries at Petit de Grat refused to recognize the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union. Since that time continuous pickets of up to 1,000 men, women and children over the three plants have kept them shut down.

At present there is no law that can force the companies to recognize the union because the fishermen are covered by a Federal Act of 1947 which classifies them as "co-adventurers," not as employees.

The fishermen need a union. They sometimes earn as little as $2 for a 10-day fishing trip in company-owned boats, because the company deducts expenses like board and medical supplies from a minimum wage of $4 a day. Then, the company cheats the fishermen on their catch, paying a man the lowest rate for a 4th or 5th grade fish which it sells on the market as first grade!

When the fishermen first began to sign up members into the UFAW back in '67, some were blacklisted and denied jobs for periods ranging from 10 days to 99 years for "violation of company rules".

Both fish companies are foreign-owned. Acadia is 98.4 per cent owned by the British imperialists (Boston Deep Sea Fisheries Ltd. of England) It just received a $9 million long-term loan from the Nova Scotia government and a

See FISHERMEN page 7

Women must FIGHT for equal pay

BY VICKI POSTL

In a country like Canada, which is run for the benefit of the American ruling class, the female population does not have equal access to productive work.

The chief reason for keeping women out of the labour force is that a capitalist economy cannot be a full employment economy. A large body of unemployed and needy people are needed to keep wages down, and to stabilize the work force.

Women are a major source of this 'reserve army of labour'. Women, unable to find suitable jobs, are also a source of hidden unemployment because they are assumed to be happy at work in the home.

Traditionally the work that they perform at home has been paid for through the wages of their husbands. Thus the bosses pay wages for one worker, and get the work of a second, female, worker for free.

In Canada today, the median male income is approximately $4,000. For a family of 5, $4,000 is not sufficient to meet the average needs of the family, and therefore it is increasingly necessary for the woman in the family to work.

The female labour force is growing at 5 times the rate of the male labour force, and the female brings in approximately $2,500. to supplement the family income. Also, more than one in 20 female workers is a family head.

NEW BILL

To meet these new circumstances, the Ontario Government, on June 26 passed Bill 83 in an attempt to give the women of the province some basic civil rights in the labour market.

The Bill, entitled "An Act to Prevent Discrimination Because of Sex or Marital Status", is to prohibit discrimination in hiring, training or promoting. It abolishes separate male and female seniority lists, it prohibits advertising for male workers only, and it states that female workers must receive the same pay for doing similar work under similar working conditions, as their male counterparts.

The employer's job description will not determine what is regarded as 'similar work'. All union contracts which do not comply with the provisions of the bill will have to be renegotiated, or the Bill will merely be substituted for the parts of the contract which have now become illegal.

The legislation applies only if more than 6 people are employed by the same employer. A chain such as Laura Secord will come under the legislation; a franchise like Mac's Milk will not.

MATERNITY LEAVE

The Bill also provides for maternity leave for 12 weeks, 6 weeks before and after delivery. This leave of absence is unpaid, but secures the woman's job. She must have worked for that employer for one year before the beginning of her leave of absence.

This part of the legislation applies only if the employer has more than 25 employees. This was put into the Bill for the employer's convenience. It is much easier for an employer to get along without one worker if he has a large

continued page 8

EDITORIAL

Socialist theory tells us that the working class must and will lead our struggle for national liberation. For it is the working class which produces the wealth that the American ruling class steals from Canada. And, it is the working class which has the power to throw off the yoke of exploitation.

The facts show us that today from coast to coast Canadian workers are in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism: the fishermen in Nova Scotia, the postal workers in every city and town, and the pulp and paper workers in B.C., to cite a few examples.

As U.S. imperialism is suffering greater and greater defeats around the world to the forces of national liberation, it intensifies its exploitation of Canada.

As Washington escalates its losing war of aggression in South-East Asia, it must increase its plunder of strategic resources from Canada.

As the greedy U.S. monopolies destroy and pollute American resources, they become more dependent on Canadian energy and fresh water supplies.

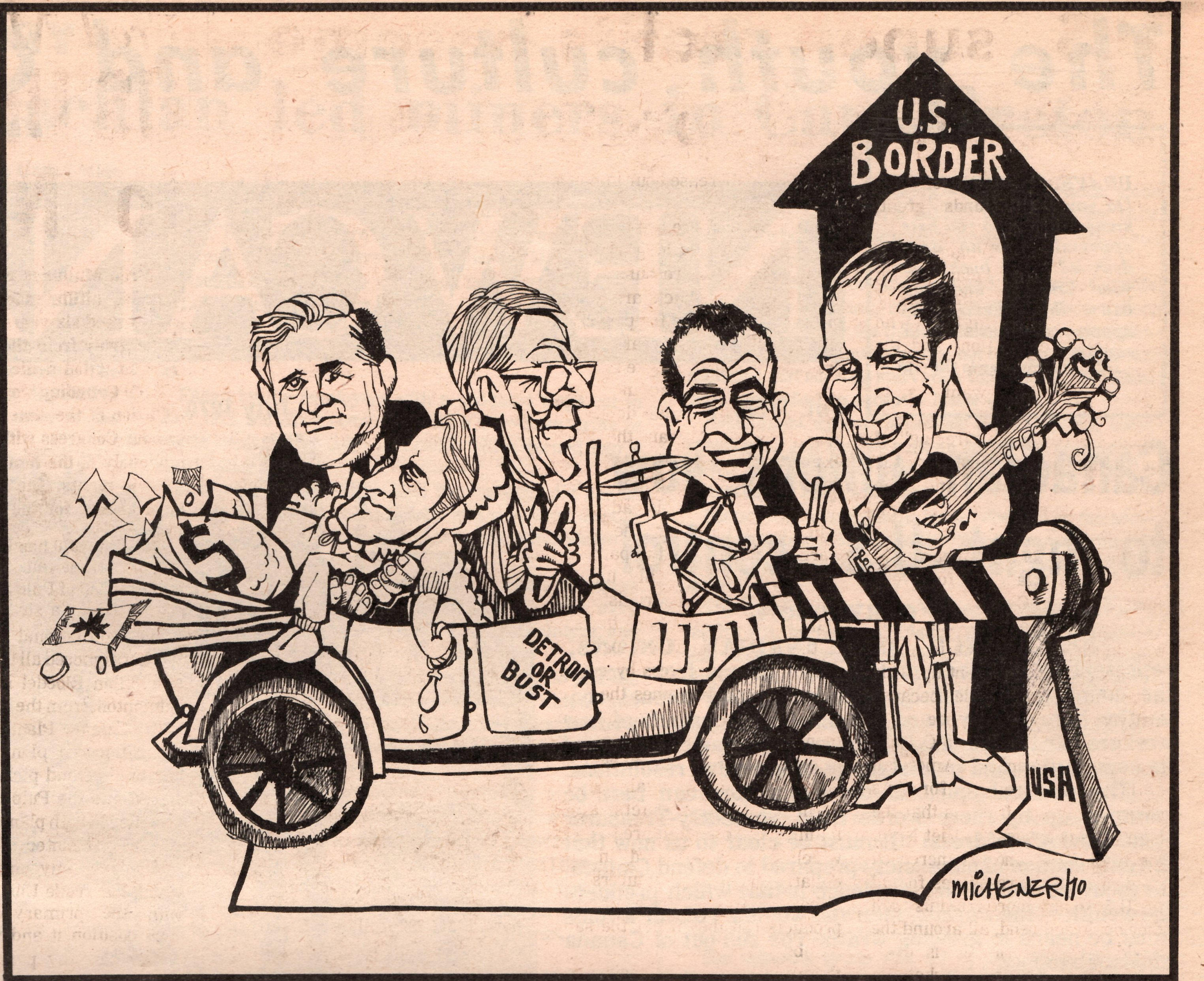
As these bloated corporations lose markets through competition with European and Japanese imperialists, they must secure Canadian markets, wipe out small-scale industry and take the jobs back home.

The vast majority of Canadian people, including the petty bourgeiosie, are oppressed by U.S. imperialism and they are capable of fighting it. But it is the Canadian working class which is forced to pay the highest price. It is the Canadian workers who are in the forefront of the struggle against our main enemy.

The Nova Scotia fishermen in their just struggle to be represented by a Canadian union have come up against the combined forces of imperialism: the British and American ruling classes that own the fisheries; their 'civil servants' in the Nova Scotia Government of Premier Smith; and the labour lieutenants in the American unions in the Nova Scotia Labour Council.

Despite the strength of the enemies aligned against them, the 250 fishermen are waging a valiant struggle — and one that ought to win! And they are being supported by thousands of workers. In fact, the workers of Nova Scotia are up in arms — threatening a general strike against the exploitation and injustice of imperialist rule.

The Canadian postal workers, in making their moderate demands for decent wages, working conditions and job security, have come up against the hard brick wall of U.S. Imperialism. Trudeau refuses to bargain in his attempt to make the postmen an example of how the government can beat labour.



June 22, 1970. A prominent group of big-business and big union leaders criticized the Canadian government for insisting that automotive production in this country should equal domestic sales before the Auto Pact is dropped. Among the "Canadians" signing the policy statement were: Canadian Labour Congress President Donald MacDonald, Imperial Oil Ltd. chairman W. O. Twaits, Power Corporation chairman Paul Desmarias, Bank of Nova Scotia executive Robert MacIntosh, Carleton University president A. D. Dunton, Canadian national director of the United Steelworkers of America (USA) William Mahoney, CLC research director Russell Bell and Domtar Ltd. chairman T. N. Beaupre.

KNOW YOUR ENEMIES . . . (Richard Nixon knows his friends)

Meanwhile Trudeau continues to give handouts to imperialist corporations, to create more and more unemployment and to make the postal workers pay through low wages millions of dollars annually which go to subsidizing Time, Readers Digest and other organs of the imperialist propeganda machine.

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Workers who are being locked out of three mills owned by the Celanese Corporation of New York in Prince Rupert B.C. are also fighting U.S. imperialism.

The Pulp and Paper Workers of Canada (affiliated to the Council of Canadian Unions) supported the B.C. tugboat workers in their strike against tugboat companies which are subsidiaries of the mill owners. After the strike was settled the pulp and paper companies decided to-teach these militant workers a lesson — so they locked them out.

Normally, the imperialists can't afford a lock-out because they make more profits when the workers are on the job. But, the recent revaluation of the Canadian dollar has meant a loss of profits to exporters of raw materials (see story, p.3) So, the imperialists are passing the "costs" on to the workers through lock-outs, lay-offs and job cuts.

Meanwhile, the U.S. unions are doing their best to help the imperialists.

They are calling their men off the fishermen's picket lines. And, as we go to press, they are desperately trying to avert a general strike in Nova Scotia.

They are "incapable" of providing the postal workers with funds for a strike fund — because the Canadian workers' dues money is down at U.S. headquarters.

They have refused to provide manpower for the postal picket lines. They are leaving the Postal workers alone to fight Trudeau's 6 per cent wage guidelines. And in doing this they are helping the imperialists the best way possible — by discouraging and demoralizing Canadian workers.

The American unions have done nothing to stop the recent series of plant shutdowns. In fact they are now supporting Washington's proposal to end the Auto Pact. Just a few weeks ago the CLC leadership joined many prominent imperialist leaders (the chairman of the board of Imperial Oil, the director of the Bank of Nova Scotia and the head of Power Corporation, among others) to formally announce their support of the U.S. plan which would cut back auto production in Canada and put thousands of Canadian auto workers out of their jobs.

Why are they taking this position?

The CLC leadership — i.e. the leadership of the American unions that run the CLC — are just frontmen who do whatever Washington wants. At the moment, Washington is most concerned about rising unemployment and unrest among workers back home. Thus, Canadian jobs are moved to the U.S.

As the process of imperialist retrenchment moves faster and faster, the Canadian workers see more and more clearly who are their friends and who are their enemies.

Already theur struggles have shown them that the American unions in the CLC and their political spokesmen in the NDP are right up there with the branch plant managers and Pierre Trudeau: — on the front line of the imperialist offensive.

That is why militant Canadian workers founded the Council of Canadian Unions two years ago. The CCU is a labour centre that unites Canadian workers in their struggle against exploitation. The CCU rejects all ties with the imperialists and is therefore in a position to wage hard and militant battles.

Canadian workers temporarily locked into American unions should form radical anti-imperialist caucuses to lead their local battle against the imperialists and their labour lieutenants.

To forge an independent, militant, rank and file controlled Canadian trade union movement is the first step Canadian workers must take to organize for the long struggle ahead.

It is the duty of all Progressive Canadians to support them.

Today, the working class is in the forefront of the battle against U.S. imperialism. It is the task and commitment of the Canadian Liberation Movement to unite as many groups and strata of Canadians as possible behind them. Only in this way will we build a new Canada, a Canada free of exploitation and oppression, a Canada run by and for the working people of this land.

NEW CANADA

NEW CANADA is published monthly by New Canada Publications, a division of NC Press Ltd., Box 6106, Station 'A', Toronto 1, Ontario All signed articles in this publication represent the opinions of their authors and are not necessarily those of the publisher. We welcome comments, criticism and communications from our readers. All letters to the editor must be signed and full address given; this information will be withheld at the request of the reader.

Printing by union labour; makeup by volunteer labour

U.S. super profits become super-duper profits

THE "FREEING" of the Canadian dollar sounds great, doesn't it?

Can't you just imagine the liberated Canadian dollar soaring to new heights of "freedom"? That's what Washington (who ordered the revaluation) and the Trudeau government (which happily complied) want us to imagine.

That's because the "freeing" of the dollar futher enslaves the Canadian economy and the Canadian people to U.S. imperialism.

In practical terms it means a $5 dollar a week wage cut for every wage-earner in Canada.

As soon as the Canadian dollar was unpegged, it's value in terms of American dollars went up. This was wholly predictable because last year Canada sold more to the U.S. than the U.S. sold to Canada (i.e. we had a surplus of American dollars). The reason for this unusual state of affairs is that the high costs of the war in Viet Nam, the Auto Pact, and an increased need for natural resources forced the U.S. to buy more from us than they could sell. And, all around the world U.S. imperialism is over-extended and losing markets to competition from Japanese and European imperialists.

This means that the U.S. dollar is worth less than it once was. But, devaluating the almighty American dollar would cause a political outcry at home. So the imperialists first applied great pressure to force Germany to up-value the mark. And now they've asked Trudeau to up-value the Canadian dollar.

Thus, with a single stroke of the pen, Washington has decreased our exports and increased our imports.

Here's how:

In Exports: There are two types of export contracts, long term and short term. Both are hurt.

Long term contracts are signed in American dollars for periods of either ten or twenty years. These are for raw materials like iron ore, coal, copper, zinc, lead and wheat. Now that the Canadian dollar has been revalued, it means that these exporters get fewer Canadian dollars per shipment than before the revaluation. This is bad for the seller but good for the buyer (largely the U.S. and Japan).

Of course, it's highly unlikely that the U.S. imperialists are planning to lose profits on this side of the border. So they'll pass the costs on to the workers by cutting their pay — here comes the 6 per cent wage guidline again. The monopolies will also raise their prices on the domestic market . . . guess who's paying again!

Short term contracts apply mainly to manufactured goods which are also traded in U.S. dollars. The manufacturers can either raise the price of their products (so they'll get the same number of Canadian dollars for them) in which case their goods will be less competitive in the market; or they can leave their prices the same and "lose" money.

Either way, they will have to cut costs and lay workers off in order to keep the same profit level.

In Imports: With the Canadian dollar worth more in terms of U.S. dollars, the cost of importing manufactured goods will decrease. But, the retail price will remain the same because the importers will take the extra profits.

Who are the biggest importers in Canada? The branch plants, of course. American corporations like Ford, General Motors, and General Electric import millions of dollars of manufactured parts to be assembled into finished products for the Canadian market.

Their super profits of yesterday will become tomorrow's super-duper profits.

In areas where there is some competition between American monopolies and Canadian manufacturing (as in the shoe industry) the imperialists will have the advantage because of their increased profits. The small firms will have to lower wages and cut jobs to compete — or they'll just have to sell out.

The Canadian working class will pay the rising cost of U.S. imperialism in two ways: as workers and as consumers.

How much are we paying?

Say the dollar rises 5 per cent. Then the increased profits on imports for the U.S. monopolies is 5 per cent and the lower wages caused by decreased exports is 5 per cent. In 1969, Canada exported $14,869 million in goods and imported $14,202 million. Five per cent of the total ($29,071 million in trade) is approximately **one and a half billion dollars** that the Canadian people are paying into the pockets of the imperialists. Bringing this figure down to earth, that's $300 a year for each family or a $5 a week cut in wages for every wage-earner in Canada!

That's enough money to build two Toronto subways, eliminate the sales tax and raise all the old age pensions. That's money just stolen from the working people of Canada and put in the pockets of Uncle Sam.

Letters

Friends:

The Toronto school trustees who supported the appointment of American educator John Bremer as Director of Education for Toronto seem to have ignored the fact that one of the great threats to Canadian independence is the pervasive influence of Amerikulture.

Despite what trustee Fiona Nelson says, Toronto is not like "all North American cities" (Star, June 12, 1970.). If Canada is to maintain some semblance of cultural autonomy, top adminstrative posts in such a vital area as education must go to Canadians, experienced in and sensitive to the Canadian reality.

For this reason the veto of John Bremer's appointment is to be commended. No one is denying that he has extensive educational credentials. However, he has no first-hand knowledge of Ontario's or Metro's complex educational system. His supporters on the Board bestowed lavish praise on Bremer's Philadelphia Parkway Project (in which 500 pupils use the city as their classroom). But, what about the thousands of other children who had no access to this pet project? Furthermore, it seems clear that American experience cannot and will not be sensitive to the uniquely Canadian elements it is necessary to foster in our own school system.

It is a rather distressing sign of the colonial mindedness of many Canadians that the self-styled liberal reformers on the Board felt that a flashy foreigner could do the job better than someone who has lived and trained in Canada. I find it hard to believe that Canada does not have educators with the training, experience, ability, dedication and creative initiative to fill important jobs such as this one.

S. W. (secondary school teacher)
Toronto.

Friends:

Once again Hamiltonians have proven that they are the most apathetic group of people to be found anywhere in Canada when it comes to exercising their democratic right to vote in elections.

I refer to the recent elections that took place on Monday June 29 at Canada's largest Steel Union Local 1005 United Steelworkers Union of American, when Ron Tipler, past president got re-elected.

Out of approximately 11,000 members who were entitled to vote, only 3,600 took the time to use that vote.

This, in spite of the fact that polling booths were set up at the plant gates to make it as easy as humanly possible for the union members to cast their ballots.

Our committee being curious and concerned as to why thousands of members of this 'International American-controlled union did not bother to vote, we decided to conduct a survey of a fairly large group of these people who did not vote to ascertain their reasons for avoiding the polling booths.

The answers received were many and varied. Some said they were in a hurry to get home. Some said they didn't know anything about how the union works and could care even less. Some said their vote wouldn't make that much difference anyway.

But the answer we got more than all the others combined was that it didn't really make any difference who they vote for or if they voted at all since their union would continue to be for all intents and purposes owned, operated and controlled from Pittsburgh — and their union dues would continue to be sent south of the border, and they would still be stuck with an area supervisor who is appointed not elected and the people he in turn appoints and over whom they have little or no control. And no matter whom they elected as their president, that man would be under constant presssure from Pittsburgh who makes the rules by which Canadian steelworkers must abide.

Therefore our survey shows that while apathy played a big part in this poor turnout at the polls, the question of Canadian independece was the real issue at stake and will remain so until such time as Canadian workers gain control of their own unions.

Ralph Ellis
Chairman-Hamilton Committee
for Canadian Unions
307 Upper Wentworth St.
Hamilton, Ontario

Fred Mullin:

US Union Stoops to New Low

Fred Mullin is President of the Pulp and Paper Workers of Canada. (affiliated to the Council of Canadian Unions). The PPWC was formed six years ago when 3,000 workers in British Columbia broke away from the American Pulp Suphite Union. PPWC is a militant union dedicated to the cause of Canadian independence and the Canadian worker The article explains the criminal collusion of the American Pulp Sulphite Union and the Canadian Labour Congress with MacMillan Bloedel (the biggest imperialist monopoly in the lumber business) to break PPWC strikes at two Alberta plants. The American union was able to do this only by hiring scabs for the company, then signing them up

June 4th, 1970 has to be a date which will go down in history as the day that an American based union, the International Brotherhood of Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers showed itself for all to see, a strike breaking union.

The International Brotherhood of Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers ignored all union principles to gain the certification of two MacMillan Bloedel box plants, one in Calgary and the other in Edmonton, from the Pulp and Paper Workers of Canada.

The Calgary Plant had been on strike for over nine months and the Edmonton plant for over seven. Both plants were being operated behind picket lines by scabs. The strike breakers were signed into the Pulp Sulphite and an application for certification was filed in both plants. On June 4th the ballots from a certification vote were counted.

Whenever any union disregards the original principles upon which the Trade Union Movement is founded and follows a course with the primary object of defeating the strikers to enhance its own position, it and its officers must be condemned by all workers.

How can any person, claiming to be a trade union leader, knowing people were on a picket line for nine long months, deliberately woo the scabs who were taking the picketer's job? How can these same people deny support to strikers on the grounds of non-affiliation? They show to all that they will stand with the employer rather than the worker, if the worker is not a member of their organization.

An extension to this argument would be that a cozy relationship is in effect. Their union is tolerated and in the Alberta case even welcomed, provided that the prerogatives of the Company are protected by the union leadership elected by the American convention delegates.

If the Pulp and Paper Workers of Canada requests were less than the strikers were willing to settle for, then we can see a valid argument for a change of certification. How can O'Neale (Pulp Sulphite vice-president) who is appointed in the U.S. argue that we were asking for too much? The only logical stand for them and all other organized labour in Alberta to take was complete support when we took a solid position on wages and conditions. With this support a successful conclusion could have been arrived at and all of Alberta's working force, union or otherwise, would have gained.

Both MacMillan Bloedel Plants had never been certified by any union or association. Because these Canadian Workers had the temerity to join a free Canadian Union, plans were set into motion to thwart their desires for a contract that placed them on a par with other Canadian Workers.

The final indignity of strikers of nine months, forced to witness the jubilant hand shakes of MacMillan Bloedel management people and E. P. O'Neale must have been enough to turn their stomachs.

O'Neil is the man who on the advice of the RCMP has stooped to engineering the implantment of an electronic bugging device in a person's private living quarters, and who hired private detectives to accomplish this and take recordings in order to destroy a rival union. He will use any means however unprincipled to gain his ends.

After such shenanigans his personal participation in the recent B.C. Tow Boat Strike can only become suspect. Was he there to give assistance to the negotiating team or was his real purpose to get the two Pulp Mills idled by the strike under the union's jurisdiction back to work as soon as possible at any cost?

Why were the Pulp and Paper Workers of Canada who had three plants down, denied equal particpation in these negotiations? Was there a fear that we might have discovered some plot?

Never was a time more precipitous for a united action by the B.C. Labour Movement than on the day that Merchant Service Guild's head negotiator Capt. Arnie Davis was sent to jail for contempt. A damper had already been placed on this situation at the C.L.C. Convention in Edmonton when both Ray Haynes and O'Neale decried a possibility of such militant action.

For years these two individuals have, as B.C. Federation Secretaries, (Haynes stepped into O'Neale's shoes) turned aside anger and possible action when a new piece of anti-labor legislation became law in this province. They have continually conned the unions into believing that they are acting in their best interests. We think that now is the time to strip away this facade and declare their true position.

Failing to take any action when you have knowledge of a situation means you either condone that situation or your moral fibre is lacking. We cannot agree the average Pulp Sulphite member is cowardly.

Each month this space will contain an article by a Canadian patriotic personality.

photo by MICHAEL MITCHEL

Youth culture

By MICHAEL DRACHE and LARRY HAIVEN

WHEN TIME AND LIFE magazines came out last summ praise of the half-million young people who kept the peace Woodstock Pop Festival, it was a sign that the "youth culture come of age.

These young people were for the most part middle class, disaf by the warring, profit-hungry society in which they had grow Searching for the "freedom" they learned about in American h books, they came to the festival to sit and enjoy music, dope, peace and doing their own thing.

Many people have written that the music, the long hair, the refusal to work and the rhetoric of peace means the beginning of some kind of revolution. In fact, this 'youth culture' is far from that. It is at best the logical extension of bourgeois liberalism: at worst, downright reactionary.

What people who talk about the 'youth culture' tend to ignore is the fact that in all class societies, culture is **class culture**; that is, it represents the ideology and ambitions of the ruling class — the U.S. imperialist class. Under these circumstances, culture does not belong to the people even though they may believe with all their hearts that it does. Culture is one phase of the huge imperialist propoganda machine that renders people happy slaves of oppression.

Young people today have lots of problems: they can't get jobs, prices are high, their education has prepared them for no socially useful role. Their biggest problem is U.S. imperialism only they don't know it.

The culture they have turned to as a solution serves the interests of their main enemy — it was cooked up in New York for the very purpose of diverting a highly volatile element of the population away from the political struggle at hand.

With such a cultural barrage, encouraged and subsidized by the Canadian government, the average Canadian is overwhelmed. Right "with it", the Liberal party presents a "swinging" prime minister and he is elected.

The "culture-rebellion" has not really affected working class youth in Canada because they are not only oppressed by U.S. imperialism, they are exploited by it daily. And they are fighting back through trade union and political struggles.

One of the main purposes of the "youth culture" is to drive a wedge working class and disaffected mi youth — to isolate the latter so th powerless.

The youth culture arose beca aspirations of petty-bourgeois yo no longer be fulfilled through th channels. The children of the ru have no trouble adjusting to their futures. The sons and daughter working class have no choice — t work. But the offspring of that vas branch plant managers have been to look for 'better things in life'. T they soon discover, that do not reall the mainstream of bourgeois e Being too brainwashed to look for roots of their dilemma, they "dro

But, there is no "dropping out" society. You either fight it; or yo aid and abet it.

Middle class youth, borrowing the traditions of the oppressed Blac and, the folk ballads of the worki fashioned a music that they cal own. In fact, much of it beca sophisticated, polished and so sensational to fit the needs of the place.

BOB DYLAN SAID IT

When Bob Dylan sang "The Tim Are A' Changin", he spoke for generation of middle class youth w looking for a new personal freedo

To many this idea of personal sounded good but it was nothing mo new stage of the grasping compe dividualism that they despised fathers. Their fathers had to swe buck (remember the depression?) young generation found money easy by. It reverted to an individual pressed in the liberal going-to-chu Sunday rhetoric of "peace and lov

The new individualism — the cree beatnik and then the hippy is chara by a contempt for the masses, es

---

A graduate tells how the U.S. ru

This article is the speech delivered by Mike Blumenthal at the York University graduation ceremony where he received his B.A. on May 30. Unfortunately the 900 graduating students were unable to hear the entire address because Floyd Chalmers, university chancellor and one of the "gentlemen" discussed in the speech, cut Blumenthal off before his allotted time was up. Blumenthal had been given permission to speak after repeated demands backed unanimously by the York Student Federation's council.

Today, after centuries of struggle to build Canada, the majority of Canadians feel pretty strongly about our nation. And our feelings are by no means merely emotional.

Yet, as we read our newspapers and listen to public speeches, we cannot help but feel a sense of disquiet. For we know that Canada enjoys very little independence, a meagre amount of autonomy.

We all know that most of the decisions which directly affect our lives are being made in the boardrooms in New York and in the government chambers in Washington, just as they once were made in London.

Despite the struggles of millions of Canadian patriots for nationhood, independence and autonomy, we are little more than a colony of the American Empire.

But rather than being caught in a mood of despair, Canadians are in fact vigorously expressing their nationalism, their desire for self-determination.

It is time to stop beating around the bush. We can no longer afford to be quiet, to neglect naming names.

For there are some Canadians who find that it is profitable to sell out to the U.S. And some of them are here today.

Let's take a close look at our Board of Governors — those who are supposed to be community leaders. Out of the 27 members, 21 are businessmen. But not just ordinary businessmen. These 21 corporate directors sit on the boards of about 150 corporations.

As members of the Board of Governors at York, these gentlemen are in charge of all administrative functions within the university. They decide which buildings will be built when, and for what purpose. By keeping their fingers on the budget, they decide which departments will move ahead and which will be stagnant. They have the final say in choosing the top academic administrators and thereby shape the framework for education at York.

I will return to the academic relations at York in just a moment. First, let's look at the actions of some of these gentlemen in their roles as elite businessmen.

In their day-to-day corporate practice, it is their job to help maximize the profits of their businesses. And it makes no difference to them whether they represent the interests of the Canadian people, or British and American corporations.

A few examples.

Allan T. Lambert is the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors. He is Chairman of the Board, President and Director of the Toronto Dominion Bank. He is also on the Board of Directors of 16 other companies — 8 of them American. They are: Canadian International Paper Co., Canadian Westinghouse Co. Ltd., Continental Insurance Co., Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting, IBM, INCO, Union Carbide Corp., Union Carbide Canada Ltd.

John H. Taylor is a member of our Board of Governors. He is President of Canadian Fuel Marketers Group Ltd. He is also on the Board of Directors of 15 other corporations — 3 of them American and 2 of them British. They are: Greyhound Lines of Canada, Procor Ltd., Canadian Salt Co. Ltd., United Dominions Corp., and Slugh Estates (Canada) Ltd.

Alfred Powis is President and Chief Executive Officer of Noranda Mines Ltd. He is also on the Board of a host of other Noranda corporations. The Noranda people are currently sharing control of British Columbia Forest Products and Northwood Pulp Ltd. with the Mead Corporation of Dayton Ohio. In January, Mr. Powis announced that although Noranda spent 80 per cent of their exploration expenditures in Canada five years ago, this year they will spend only 50 per cent of it here.

Or take A.J. Little, a partner in Clarkson, Gordon & Co. and in Woods, Gordon & Co. A few years back he served as Chairman of Canadian Tax Foundation. During his term of office he made many brave speeches advising the government not to raise taxes. Not once did he mention the dozen ways that we subsidize U.S. corporations by allowing them not to

helping the very people it hates

workers. Their disdain for their fathers' work became a disdain for all work — even work to change the society they hated. The new individualism is characterized by introversion, mysticism, idealism, passivity, opportunism and selfishness.

Because of its parasitic nature, the youth culture attracted some even bigger parasites. Promoters and entrepreneurs saw the profits to be made by marketing this culture in slick packages. The leaders of big business moved to get their advertising campaigns into gear with the new slogans.

In short, the American ruling class looked at the youth culture and saw that it was good — good for keeping young people isolated, non-political and passive amid a dope screen of indifference.

At the Atlantic city pop festival last year, the M.C. was trying to calm down a crowd storming the stage. "Listen cats 'n chicks," he pleaded, "You're not gonna get busted so you can smoke and drop all the dope you want. But I gotta ask you not to storm the stage. Keep it cool gang' cause this festival belongs to the people. (Loud cheering)

"Yeah gang, this racetrack (the Atlantic City Race Course) belongs to . . . it belongs to . . . well it . . . . "

NEXT MOVE — CANADA

It wasn't long before the youth culture came to Canada. Why not, when our movie theaters and record companies are owned by American monopolies, when the government subsidizes Time and Reader's Digest, when advertising and magazines originating from the U.S. are carried free in our postal service? Youth culture, like all imperialist culture, was dumped in Canada — and it serves to justify and reinforce American domination.

The youth culture has attracted another kind of parasite as well. Certain opportunists among the "New Left" have attempted to give it a "political" flavour. They see this mass of discontented, disaffected young people as a great place to organize for their own self-aggrandizement.

A good example is Toronto's May 4th Movement. To date it has been involved in two actions — trying to organize a march against the U.S. Consulate and gate-crashing a rock festival. At the former, 92 people were arrested and the crowds were driven off because of poor organization.

FREE DOPE

The M4M called the festival a "rip-off", claiming that Eaton and Walker, the young millionaire promoters, had stolen their culture. They would reclaim it by demanding a free concert, free dope, free food and free parks.

Thousands of young people had threatened to destroy the festival, so Mssrs. Eaton and Walker gave them their free concert and the Toronto police let them smoke their dope in the park. Peace and order was quickly restored.

But imperialism is not found in parks. It doesn't take a vacation as so many of these kids do. Imperialism is in the working places and cultural institutions of the nation and it works 24 hours a day.

Of course, imperialism doesn't exist according to the leaders of M4M. One went so far as to write an article in the first issue of their newspaper proclaiming "Nationalism is Dead!" Only one short year ago, Ted Richmond, another leader who tows the same line, wrote, "Anti-imperialism in Canada is anti-capitalism as well. And there is no possibility of socialism without a struggle not only against our continentalist ruling class but against the American ruling class as well."

Is it possible that Richmond's ideas about independence and socialism vanished when he realized the implications? After all, the petty-bourgeois privileges which are so dear to the youth culture advocates are not tolerated in socialist society, where "personal liberation" comes through mass struggle.

It is also quite ironic that the May Fourth Movement is a desecration of the name of a patriotic and anti-imperialist movement started by Chinese students on May 4th 1919. These brave students were a spark that led within a month to massive national strikes and started the Chinese people on the road to proletarian revolution.

"New Left" leaders who tell kids that they are being robbed of "their" culture by Eatons are deliberately confusing the issue. First of all, it is not "their" culture and it never was. Secondly, what's the point of attacking Eatons when it's the Rockefellers, the Morgans, the Duponts et al. who run the whole country?

Canadian capitalism depends on American imperialism for its very existence. Attacking just the Canadian lackeys is reminiscent of the clever Japanese electronics firm that encourages its workers to punch an effigy of the boss every morning before they go to work so they can release their hostilities and complete a good day's work for him.

Anyone who tells young people that it's revolutionary to demand free drugs must be a dangerous reactionary.

At the Eaton-Walker pop festival, the cops were very nice to pot-smoking hippies. (These are the same cops that busted 92 people outside the American embassy.) Obviously someone high up thinks dope is just great for kids.

Unable to enter the United States because of drug charges, John Lennon and Yoko Ono hop up to Canada and declare Toronto "Peace City", much to the delight of the fawning pop music dilletants and critics. Signs go up all over the city saying "Peace is Here, If You Want It," But peace did not come. Obviously not enough people wanted it (important people, that is). But lots of Americans sure want a piece of Toronto.

The British imperialist army did much the same thing in China at the turn of the century. Opium, a strong narcotic, is native to northern India, then a British colony, and the British were exporting it back home. Trouble was, too many British and American workers, living in unendurable conditions were becoming addicted and this was hampering production. So the British looked for new opium markets.

THE OPIUM WAR

The first place they looked was China, where opium had not previously been grown. When the Chinese emperor refused to allow them to trade, the imperialists declared war and literally brought the drug in on the backs of the British army. The so-called "opium War" established a thriving trade in the slums of Hong Kong and Shanghai and paved the way for British imperialist expansion in China.

Today, the CIA has taken over as the biggest dope pusher in the world. It makes the Mafia look small-time. It has a whole airline in the far east to run the stuff in and out. Obviously it is in th U.S. interest to keep the native populations drugged and helpless.

And so it is in America's safest colony. Have any Canadian dope-takers ever seriously asked themselves where the dope is coming from, who makes the big profits, and who bears the ultimate cost? Why is the Trudeau government making noises about legalizing marijuana? (within the bounds of public opinion, of course). Many of the cops at the festival were dying to grab some glassy-eyed kid and beat him to a pulp, but there were orders...

PARASITES

To demand free concerts, free dope and free food is to become a total parasite on society, and this is just what the imperialist wants.

After all, the cost of some youthful parasites can well be borne by the taxpayers. But, the imperialists can't afford the cost of a revolution.

They know that the working people who pay the taxes hate nothing, more than a freeloader. By transforming middle class youth into a subculture of freeloaders, the imperialists have widened the gap between workers and young people.

Young people in Canada today must be determined to narrow this gap, to break out of their petty-bourgeois paralysis and to understand that their oppression is not just a personal thing — the mass of Canadian people are today oppressed and exploited by U.S. imperialism. There's a whole world out there! And, young people must join in the struggle against this terrible enemy.

It is true that we need a new culture — a culture of liberation and a culture of joy. But, under the reign of imperialism, all culture promotes oppression and exploitation.

The new culture will arise out of new social relations forged in the struggle for national liberation.

---

s York University

taxes.

nd then there's the Chancellor our university, Floyd S. lmers. On the one hand, Mr. lmers made a brave speech ut American corporations and r lack of responsibility to the adian culture. On the other d, he was Chairman of cLean Hunter Ltd., which gets g just fine with Time magazine sharing Canadian advertising enue.

hen there's William Pearson t, Chairman and Director of d Gundy Securities Ltd. He is irman of our Board of ernors. Mr. Scott is also a ctor of Hawker Sidley Canada , a British corporation; and tate Insurance Company of ada, an American branch- t. Mr. Scott was the chief ving spirit behind the group of ling businessmen who helped ose Walter Gordon and his ionalist policies from the ance portfolio in 1965.

's no wonder, then, that erican corporations find ada so lucrative. Leading Canadian businessmen are anxious to work their heads off and send the profits down South.

This colonial mentality works its way into the academic nature of York University in many ways. Take President Ross, for instance. Although he holds only one directorship — you guessed it — its an American company. Murray Ross is a director of Continental Car Company of Canada Ltd. Canada Ltd.

Or take a look at the Arts faculty. Out of 15 departments, only three have 50 per cent or better Canadian staff. In 8 of the departments, there are more Americans than Canadians; and in 2 departments, there are more Britishers than Canadians.

This situation driectly affects the learning environment. In a survey of the 15 social science and humanities courses this year, the student newspaper found only 6 Canadian books on the required reading lists.

The result of this wretched situation is that York students think American. One American professor commented in the student newspaper, "some of those papers — you wouldn't know that they hadn't been written in Columbus, Ohio, because they use purely American data and examples."

Asked why Americans come to teach in Canada, another American prof answered, "there are large numbers who come, something like the proconsuls of Empire. They come to show the virtues of American political science — to show the truths of behavioralism."

Just as the American Empire has taught the business class in Canada to be loyal serfs, so it is attempting to involve students in the niceties of colonialism.

But they make a grave error. For the Canadian students today are rebelling against this domination. With the skills that we learn here, and together with the masses of patriotic Canadians, we shall build a New Canada — free and independent, socialist and self-reliant.

And so dusk falls on York University photo courtesy EXCALIBUR

The real politics of industrial democracy

This is the first of two articles on 'Industrial Democracy'. The second article will deal with the position of the 'social democrats' on this question, and with the role that industrial democracy should play in the struggle for independence and socialism in Canada.

BY CAROLINE WALKER

The Canadian labour movement is clearly in a state of crisis. It has failed to extend the benefits of union representation to two thirds of Canadian workers. Unemployment, inflation and increasingly repressive legislation have severely eroded its power.

Various people have recently proposed a new strategy for labour: Industrial Democracy.

While no progressive person could disagree with working people assuming control of our society at all levels, Industrial Democracy, or any other strategy, must spring from basic economic and social conditions in our country. We must decide what the main problems are, how they are to be solved and what relations other problems bear to them.

If we hold that the control that American Imperialism has over this country is the main obstacle to socialism; that is, that the American ruling class and its Canadian allies, is the ruling class of Canada, then we must see the defeat of American Imperialism as our first task.

Our labour movement is dominated by American unions which have for most of their histories, seen themselves as an integral part of American Imperialism. Clearly, if the Canadian working class is to lead our struggle for independence and socialism, it must shake off their yoke.

With this in mind, we must ask: Is Industrial Democracy a strategy for socialism in Canada, or a diversion from militant struggle against U.S. Imperialism and for Canadian Unions?

POSH SETTING

The recent Conference on Industrial Democracy (March 13-14), sponsored by the Woodsworth Foundation (NDP), PRAXIS, CUPE and the United Steelworkers of America, did not deal with this question, although the threat of the Waffle Caucus (which they do not support) and growing dissatisfaction in their unions was clearly on their minds.

In contrast to the Waffle Teach-In, few rank-and-file workers chose to spend $10 to sit in the opulent surroundings of the Westbury Hotel and hear themselves described by their 'leaders' and a couple of professors of industrial relations and sociology, as too dumb to see the importance of the issue, too selfish to strike for anything but a few cents more, and too reactionary and lethargic to join any of the really progressive and promising movements of our times — like Rochdale!

Three Steelworkers, Charlie Millard, past Canadian Director, Murray Cotterill, publicity director, and Wally Ross, ex-organizer and now secretary of the B.C. NDP, strongly defended the American collective bargaining tradition or "business unionism" as opposed to the European tradition which sees itself the enemy of capital and committed to action on a political level.

Millard aptly characterized U.S. unionism when he said: "When we talk about collective bargaining and industrial democracy, we must remember that Labour's primary struggle is still for **recognition and acceptance.**" Dave Dubinsky, now past president of the ILGWU, reputedly put it even more baldly, "Trade unionism needs capitalism like a fish needs water".

COLD WARRIORS

It has been old cold-warriors and social democrats like Millard and Dubinsky who have propagated their view of unionism in Canada and throughout the American Empire.

Charlie Millard has been no inconsiderable figure in Canadian politics, a founder of the CCF and the CCL, a long-time Steel bureaucrat and an MPP in Ontario. Less well publicized and his seamier services for U.S. Imperialism.

Millard has been a strong force in the struggles of social democracy against revolutionary politics in Canada and he has always been the "International's" man. He neatly combined the two as one of the foremost red hunters in our unions after World War II.

Democracy in the trade union movement has always been a sore point with Millard. In 1939 various progressive forces in the UAW voted him out of his post as first Canadian Director in favour of George Burt.

The next two years saw him appointed Associate Director and then Director of the Steelworkers in Canada. The Canadian membership voted to remove him; he clung to office with "International" support; the Steelworkers split. In 1941, Phillip Murray, USA President, sent an investigating committee to Canada and granted Millard full powers to clean up the mess. He used them.

In 1958, Millard became Director of Organization of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (recently exposed as a CIA front) as a sop to George Meany (AFL President) in return for the abolition of one of the AFL's lunatic anti-communist committees which was demanded by European affiliates!

No one at the conference suggested that perhaps Canadian workers needed DEMOCRATIC UNIONS before they could really fight for Industrial Democracy!

Industrial Democracy, for the right wing, then, is a few more goodies for the workers under the capitalism system. As Cotterill said " . . . where you have the collective bargaining system as we know it, we have the answer to more 'industrial democracy' and more 'workers' control' right in our hands right now and the rest of these devices ('participation', 'co-determination' etc.) may be a bit of a waste of time."

Ross put it more emphatically. He said that if Local 6500 of the USA in Sudbury was really serious about pollution (and nowhere in Sudbury is pollution worse than on the job in the Inco smelter) then it would simply specify the date that equipment would be installed or the men wouldn't report for work.

CLASS COLLABORATION

Similarly, I can see no reason why the mighty Steelworkers should pay the $3 million in damages recently awarded Noranda. Its members, who control the mining and steel industries in Canada, could cost the capitalists and their government far more than $3 million by taking days off for "study sessions" on the matter.

The trouble is that militant action on a large scale, particularly general strikes IS NOT really part of the collective bargaining tradition. "International" unions in Canada were instrumental in heading off nation-wide support for the Winnipeg General Strike and in preventing general strikes over conscription.

All three Steelworkers at the conference agreed that organizing the unorganized was a priority in strengthening collective bargaining and, thus, Industrial Democracy. One need only remember the shameful sell-out of the workers at Allanson Mfg. Corp. and Wiener Electric in Toronto last year by the USA to realize that this is a phoney too.

The fact is that organizing the masses of Canadian workers in small plants, offices and service industries would mean overlooking the sacred cows of jurisdiction, being more concerned with justice than legalisms, and spending money. Not to speak of re-vitalizing, democratizing and uniting the trade union movement. The subsequent CLC resolutions on Industrial Democracy and organization skirted these crucial issues.

There will be no real change without the building of a movement of new, rank-and-file led Canadian unions NOT based on the class-collaborationist principles of American unionism and strict reliance on collective bargaining. And, you won't find Millard or Cotterill or even Wally Ross leading that struggle.

How to cool that long hot summer

AS NEGOTIATIONS DRAG into their 10th month, this is what one angry, young Toronto postmen had to say:

"The government doesn't care if it wrecks the post office. They're spending $130 million just to break our strike. Our demands would cost the taxpayers a mere $25 million by comparison. All the government cares about is wrecking our union and breaking the spirit of organized labour by making us an example."

There could be no better "example" than the postal workers who are fighting in every city and town across this country.

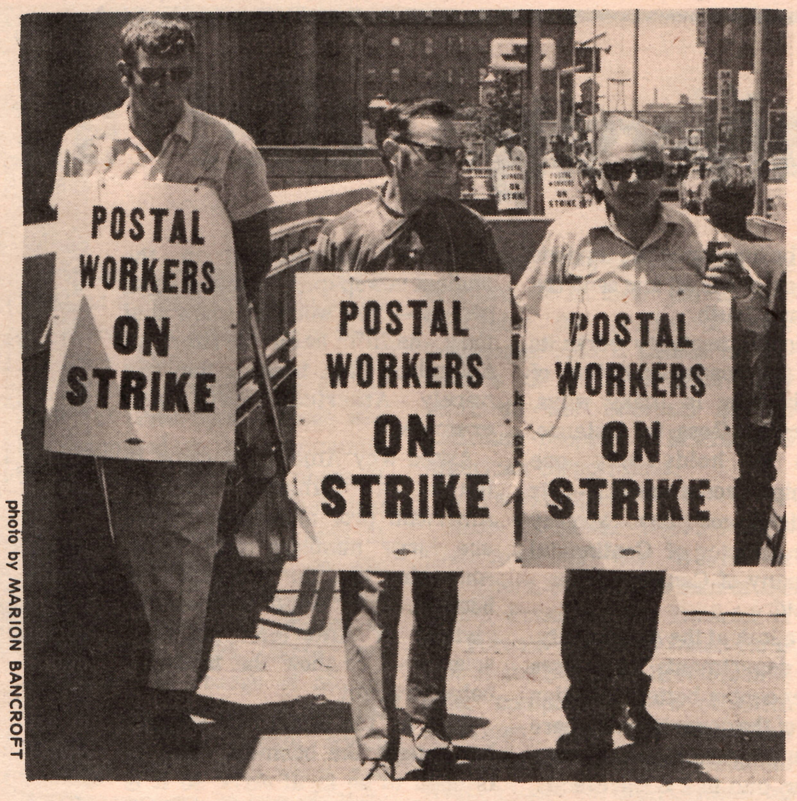


photo by MARION BANCROFT

The CUPW strategy of rotating mail strikes has held up the mails — but in mid-summer, neither business nor the government seem to care.

Eric Kierans has countered the postal workers' demands with threats of a lock-out.

The government has offered them 41 cents an hour over 2½ years (less than six per cent). The union is demanding 60 cents over two years (just 9 per cent). Arbitration board chairman, Judge Rene Lippe, has suggested 50 cents over 2½ years — a meagre seven per cent that won't even cover the costs of inflation.

The government base rate includes overtime and shift work bonuses — a neat bit of juggling that the Union was quick to denounce.

While the government propaganda machine has been making an "example" of the postal workers, the American unions in the "Canadian" Labour Congress have been doing their best to isolate them.

They've come out with strong statements of support. But where is the manpower and the money to back up their words?

If the postal strike is to win it will cost $1 million a week to cover costs and strike pay. The CUPW is a CLC affiliate — where are their "brothers" now?

The only union which has come across with substantial amounts of money is the all-Canadian Brotherhood of Railways, Transport and General Workers (CBRT) which donated $35,000 based on a dollar-per-member formula.

The American unions in the CLC are rich indeed. They have at least $90 million of Canadian workers' money locked up at U.S. headquarters. The only way this money can be tapped to fight the 6 per cent guidelines is by begging for it south of the border. So far, the CLC leaders haven't shown much aptitude for begging. Their other alternative is to pass the buck back to the Canadian locals. That means Canadian workers will have to pay a tax to support their fellow workers while the U.S. labour lieutenants get fat on the interest from the Canadian dues they control.

Despite the odds against them: the postal workers are putting up a brave fight.

The fight must be pushed forward to an all-out strike with the support of Canadian workers and the general public.

Each year, the government spends $20 million of the taxpayers' money to carry American advertising and magazines. That amount of money, divided among 27,000 postmen, is a $15 a week raise in pay. The postal workers must carry on their backs all the imperialist propaganda — Time, Readers Digest, Playboy, Home and Gardens etc. — and pay for it out of their own pockets.

Likewise, they pay for the American union propaganda that is mailed from south of the border. But, if their own union, a Canadian union, wants to mail a newspaper to its national membership, then the cost is $16,200 a year which comes out of their pockets.

The struggle of the postal workers is not only the struggle for decent wages, it is the struggle for a postal service that serves the needs of the Canadian people — and is part of the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The Trudeau government and the labour lieutenants of the American unions are trying to make the postmen an example of how imperialism can defeat Canadian workers.

Progressive Canadians must support the postmen so they will be a real example — an example of how Canadian workers can win.

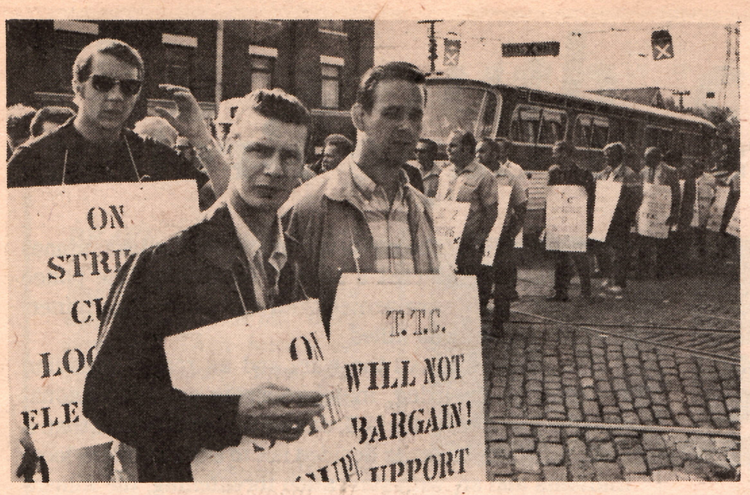
Until that happens, the postal workers must continue their rounds knowing that the mail in the pouches they are carrying on their shoulders is masses of imperialist propaganda subsidized by the Trudeau government.

Lick & Stick

The CLM sticker, "Continentalism is Treason". 50 for $1. Enquire about quantity discounts.

ATU signs sweetheart contract

Small militant CUPE local fights on



WHEN LOCAL 113 OF the Amalgamated Transit Union signed its agreement with the TTC on June 30, 125 TTC electricians in local 2 of the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) were picketing Toronto bus terminals and subway stations.

They had been picketing the TTC for five weeks to force the Commission to recognize them as a bargaining agent. The TTC refused to negotiate until they had settled with the 5,000-member ATU.

"The TTC has always preferred to bargain with Amalgamated first because Moynehan (president of local 113) sells them out every time," said one electrician. "Then we're forced to settle for a bad contract."

This time the small CUPE local refused to be pushed around. They went out on strike to prove they can stand on their own. Their main demand is parity with electricians in the construction industry.

Throughout the strike, the ATU told its membership to cross the CUPE picket lines.

"It really hurt to cross those pickets every morning," said one bus driver, "but what could we do? The Union told us we had a contract to honour and when it expired on July 1, then we could help."

By the time July 1 came, the A T U executive had a nice, neat contract all arranged and the men had voted on it.

As Mr. Moynehan told this reporter, "Solidarity is one thing but putting your own union on the line is another."

On voting day, one member of the ATU negotiating committee told New Canada, "I really feel sorry for those electricians. But our job is to get the best deal for our own members."

That's the mentality of the American "International" unions — sell out your fellow workers for 20 per cent.

Why was the ATU in such a hurry to settle?

The ATU wanted to avoid a strike at all costs. The local 113 leadership was aware that their members were favourable to the electricians and that there was a general pro-strike sentiment. Also, a number of bus drivers are becoming discontent with their "international" union because all the decisions are made in Chicago and the union dues are sent south. In this atmosphere it wouldn't be too healthy for the ATU to get the bus drivers together with the Canadian union on the picket lines — they might get some ideas about forming **one big revitalized Canadian union** at the TTC.

The TTC doesn't want a strike either. That's why it prefers to bargain with the ATU and keep the CUPE local weak.

CUPE, however, has not offered the electricians the best leadership. It's one thing for the local executive to call a strike to prove a principle; it's another thing to win. Thus far, Art Fleming, the local president, has hesitated to try to mobilize the necessary support within the ATU rank and file and among the general public.

CUPE is the biggest union in Toronto yet it has not thrown its weight behind local 2. This is because CUPE, like the ATU, is affiliated to the Canadian Labour Congress. And the CLC is dominated and controlled by the leadership of the big American unions. The CLC has refused to lift a finger to help the postal workers — it's hardly prepared to sanction a transit strike.

So, the ATU can advocate crossing CUPE picket lines and all the labour lieutenants in the CLC nod in agreement — that's solidarity, imperialist-style.

As New Canada goes to press, the TTC has offered local 2 a **worse** contract than the ATU got. They are offering the same raise (18 to 20 per cent over 2 years) but they are offering one less statutory holiday, no guaranteed weekends and no retroactive pay (the CUPE contract expired March 31). The TTC is demanding a 27-month contract so the CUPE contract would expire on the same date as the ATU. The TTC hopes in this way to prevent the militant local from ever being in a position to bargain independently.

The morning after the offer was made, local 2 was out picketing in full force. The men were as determined as ever to fight for the survival of their Canadian union.

What is needed now is a militant rank and file caucus within the ATU that is committed to helping the electricians in their present struggle, and determined to win a clause in their next contract that allows TTC workers to honour picket lines. Such a militant caucus would be the first step to building one big revitalized Canadian union at the TTC.

Fishermen organized for first time

continued from page one

federal subsidy of over $34 million to build trawlers.

Booth is owned by The American imperialists (Consolidated Food Corp.). Here again the government has been making charitable donations $1,837,764 in subsidies to build trawlers.

As the fishermen say in one of their pamphlets, **"Free gifts for giant foreign corporations; jail and seizure for fishermen."**

One of the fishermen charged for picketing Acadia told New Canada, "All the equipment we use is made in England. The fish are sold in the U.S. and the money goes back to England. There's nothing for the Canadian workers."

For their part, the American unions in the Nova Scotia Federation of Labour are aiding the Imperialists.

The UFAWU, being a Communist Party union, is not affiliated with the Federation. So the U.S. unions tried at first to "stay out of it".

But when thousands of their members began to strike in sympathy, the leadership had to step in.

On June 24, the president of the Cape Breton Building and Construction Trades Council told the 3,000 construction workers who had walked off the job to go back to work. They refused. And the next day even more workers were supporting the fishermen.

Late in the day, on June 25, the Nova Scotia Federation of Labour announced that a province-wide general strike was a "strong possibility" — a fact which hardly needed announcing.

The Federation urged its members to go back to work so it could set up an appointment to meet with the companies and Premier Smith. All of a sudden the American unions were putting themselves forward as the champions of the fishermen in order to avert a general strike.

Before going to press, New Canada spoke with one of the strike leaders in Mulgrave: as of midnight, July 2 he did not know the result of the meeting, nor had he been informed what the Federation strategy might be. "I guess our fate is in their hands," he said.

The fishermen plan to keep fighting for recognition and certification. Then, the UFAW will launch a campaign to organize all the fishermen in the Maritimes, he said.

The UFAW was formed under the leadership of the Communist Party. Unlike some other unions, it retained its CP leadership through and after the great purge of the early '50's because it was a Canadian union. That is, there were no American reactionaries to throw out the Canadian leadership. The UFAW's strength is in British Columbia where it has 6,801 members in 33 locals.

However, the CP of Kashtan is not the CP of McLaughlin, the CP since 1935 has followed a policy of unity, unity, unity. We favour unity too, but not with the enemy.

Their "unity" line leads to situations such as the farce in Edmonton in May when the Fishermen applied again for membership in the CLC from which they were thrown out in 1948. They were again of course rejected. The CLC, as everyone knows is the main tool by which the U.S. imperialists keep control of the Canadian proletariat.

In the current situation in the Maritimes, we can see the results. Not only are they trying to dampen the struggle, but they are making sure that no one in the rest of Canada knows about it.

And, what are they doing out West? Why, hiring scabs for MacMillan Bloedel, the biggest imperialist monopoly in the lumber business.

UFAW secretary-treasurer, Homer Stevens, relinquished his membership in the CP but his ideas don't seem to have changed. The United Fishermen has steered clear of any affiliation with the Council of Canadian Unions, the one and only labour centre in English Canada which is completely free of imperialist domination and control, and thus the only one capable of leading a militant anti-imperialist struggle of the working class.

The current actions of the CLC and their cronies in trying to sabotage the fishermen's struggle in Nova Scotia shows how wrong is any idea of joining the CLC.

THE CCU

continued from page one

Canadian farms and urging closer links between labour and farmers

- opposing the continental rape of Canadian resources
- demanding that the Canadian government assert our claim to the waters surrounding the Canadian Arctic islands on the basis of the sector principle
- urging a quota on foreign professors in institutions of higher learning
- demanding the removal of all restrictions from the criminal code to the performance of the act of abortion by qualified medical practitioners
- denouncing the 6 per cent wage guidelines and the re-valuation of the Canadian dollar

Madeleine Parent, secretary of the Canadian Textile and Chemical Workers Union spoke on behalf of a resolution to abolish differentials by sex in wage schedules and seniority lists and urged that the Canadian unions actively take up the fight for equality for women on the job, so that Canadian women workers could look to the Canadian labour movement as their movement.

With a view to building and strengthening the CCU, it was decided to establish two regions which would set as their tasks the organizing of Canadian unions, and the publicizing of the work of the CCU.

The convention decided to initiate a quarterly publication to carry news of the affiliates and policy statements.

A full time organizer will be hired as soon as finances permit.

Kent, Rowley announced a campaign to establish CCU representation initially on the Labour Boards of B.C., Manitoba, and Ontario. All the affiliated unions have from time to time had the experience of applying to the Labour Board for certification in cases involving American unions where former members of these unions were the "labour" representatives on the board.

Bruno Zanini recounted the struggles of the Concrete Formers in Toronto. John Gugulyn told of the victory of CAIMAW at Bristo. Aerospace in Winnipeg. Jess Succamore told the bitter story of the PPWC strikes in Alberta. Exchanging information in this way led to a new determination to fight for militant independent Canadian unionism and showed the common nature of the problems.

Elected unanimously were: Roy Scranton, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, President; John Meiorin, Bricklayers and Masons Independent Union of Canada, First Vice-President; Frank Jamieson, Pulp and Paper Workers of Canada, Western Vice-President; Carman Cole, Canadian Union of Operating Engineers, Central Canada Vice-President; and Kent Rowley, Secretary-Treasurer.

TO: NEW CANADA PUBLISHING (A division of NC Press Ltd.)
Box 6106, Station 'A', Toronto 1, Ontario

NEW CANADA
ST
CU
LOCAL 2
ELECTRICAL
LOCAL 2
ELECTRICAL

— I want to receive NEW CANADA regularly, here is $2 for 1 year, $5 for 2 years., $8 for 5 years.

— Send your pamphlet: Why we must have Canadian Unions. 25c each.
I enclose $ for copies. (quantity discounts on 10 or more)

— Iwant your pamphlet: American Professors, theSignificance of Numbers. 25c each. I enclose $ for copies (quantity discounts)

— Here is a donation of $ to help you with your work.

NAME (please print) ____________________
ADDRESS ____________________
CITY, ZONE ____________________
SIGNATURE (required by postal regulations)
____

PEOPLE'S HISTORY

Heroic McLachlan led miners in Cape Breton

By CYRIL BYRNE

This is the first of a two-part article on the United Mine Workers (District 26) in Nova Scotia. Every month, New Canada will feature one article that contributes toward a 'People's History of Canada'.

James B. McLachlan came to Nova Scotia in the late 19th-century and soon became the leader of militant unionism in Cape Breton.

A local union, the Provincial Workmen's Association (PWA) was set up in 1879 following a bitter strike. The P.W.A. did considerable work in winning legislative concession, but gradually came under the sway of the bosses and lost the members' confidence.

J.B. McLachlan

McLachlan joined the PWA and made contact with the United Mine Workers Union (American) and started organizing for it during 1907.

On June 24, 1908, a referendum on the question of an "improved PWA."or affiliation with the UMW was held. The American union came out on top surprisingly, the vote being UMW 2860, PWA 2448.

Despite this vote, PWA officials organized (with management's blessing) for a war to the death with the new union.

The situation deteriorated into a general strike on July 6, 1909. In the meantime, District 26 of UMW, with headquarters at Glace Bay, had been chartered by UMW International. Dan MacDougall was president and James McLachlan, secretary-treasurer.

The general strike lasted until the end of the year in Cape Breton county and well into 1911 in Cumberland. The operators locked out the members of the UMW from all company-run facilities: that included service, housing facilities, and the use of the company-store. The mines were surrounded with fences and barbed wire, behind which imported strikebreakers lived in hastily-erected barracks.

The militia was called in, several hundred special county constables (including a great number of PWA officials and coal company men) patrolled the area, and the Pinkerton Detective Agency was brought in to smash the union. There was considerable minor violence and several deaths were attributed to the strike. Although the UMW head office spent over a $1,000,000 to maintain the strikers the strike collapsed.

CLASS WAR

After a hard winter which the strikers spent in tents with no prospect of victory, they gradually returned to work. Membership in district 26 fell off and the district's charter was cancelled in 1912.

By 1916 McLachlan had organized the United Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, an anti PWA group and an independent Canadian union.

But this new union had to merge with the PWA in 1917 largely because of the government's pressure to insure labour peace during the war. The new merged union was chartered on 1st May, 1919 as the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, District 26 of the "International" UMW. Its officers were Robert Baxter, president, and committee of Silby Barrett and James B. McLachlan.

District 26 proved to be somewhat too militant for John L. Lewis who was busy at this time (1920) having himself installed as President of the "International." This militancy won record wage increases for the men in 1920-21.

Faced by the employers with a one-third wage cut in Jan. 1922, the union countered with a slow-down strike (a tactic deplored by John L. Lewis) which turned into a short bitter strike.

The bayonet-rifled troops and the warships did not intimidate the strikers and the strike was won. The strength of the radical faction in the union at this time was shown in the next union elections.

McLachlan was returned as president with a thumping majority. The conservatives Barrett and Baxter were dumped in favour of the wild man Alex. S. MacIntyre, and "Red" Dan Livingstone.

In July, 1923, after having made application to join the Moscow-based Red International of Trade Unions and being turned down by Lewis, District 26 embarked on a "political" strike, aimed not at the coal operators but the Nova Scotia government.

This arose out of a strike of steelworkers at Sydney, where provincial government mounted police has run down and truncheoned large number of passers-by.

This was the last straw for Lewis, who placed District 26 under International (American) trusteeship, dismissed all the District officers, ordered the miners back to work and appointed Silby Barrett to run the District.

POPULAR HERO

Livingstone and McLachlan were jailed and McLachlan was sentenced to 2 years in Dorchester penitentiary for seditious libel arising out of some charming phrases he had used to describe the Nova Scotia government and its mounted police.

When McLachlan returned to Glace Bay in 1924 he was met by thousands at the train station and found himself widely acclaimed a hero by the population. Jim McLachlan was a prominent member of the Communist Party of Canada and won nearly 6,000 votes when he ran for Parliament on the communist ticket — hundreds of other Cape Breton workers were also Party members.

One of the great loves of Celtic society is that of a good fight. The first question asked in many Cape Breton communities about a man is, "Can he fight?"

In the labour situation in the twenties and thirties it was a great virtue to have been able to handle oneself in a brawl. And there was lots of brawling in Cape Breton after 1924.

Autonomy was restored to District 26 late in 1924 and a pro-McLachlan slate of officers was elected. 1925 saw all-out war between the operators and the workers. Company stores were burned, electricity and water were cut off to the town of New Waterford, people were murdered, and the round-house at Glace Bay was set on fire.

Finally the troops were called in; yet they were unsuccessful in preventing a battle between strikers and company police. The strikers, armed with sticks, stones and bare fists inflicted a savage beating on the police many of whom were armed with revolvers. One miner, William Davis, was killed.

This battle was not the war, and as many Canadian workers are realizing, membership in an International Union controlled by the U.S. can be more of a curse than a blessing. John L. Lewis decided not to support these local militants and so, with starvation threatening, the miners were compelled to accept a bitter defeat.

Resentment against American control of the union's movements and desires built up during the presidency of D.W. Morrison, who was affable, moderate and co-operated too fully with John L. Lewis.

His approach to problems led to rebellion on the part of the old militant wing and in 1932 there came an attempt to break away from District 26 and set up a purely Canadian union.

The Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia was led by J.B. McLachlan, Clarie Gillis, John MacDonald, and Robert Stewart. This union for a time commanded more followers than District 26 under D.W. Morrison.

The A.M.W. failed to win certification, however, due to legal technicalities, including a "card-count" method of voting with a ballot bearing the voter's name!

While these procedures were widely protested, they were upheld by the Nova Scotian government. It was as difficult then as it is now to set up a Canadian union.

In 1935, a bitter struggle broke out in the Communist Party of Canada. One group lead by Tim Buck proposed the dissolution of the Workers Unity League — the group of revolutionary Canadian unions that lead every winning strike in Canada in the early 30's.

The opposing group was led by Jim McLachlan and faught valiantly against going back into the reactionary "international" unions. But Buck's "unity" line prevailed — and, as Buck himself explains "within less than two years, the revolutionary unions were affiliated to the respective internationals — the self-dissolution of the heroic workers Unity League was complete."

But, this was a matter of principle and Jim McLachlan quit the Communist Party, to the building of which he had contributed so much, He died shortly thereafter — his memory still burning brightly in the hearts of Canadian workers.

In 1936, most of the A.M.W. members came unhappily back into District 26, and matters went along fairly quietly for some five years. Then came an open revolt against Morrison in 1941.

A "home autonomy" slate of officers defeated the incumbents. This was a resounding defeat for both Morrison and the International who gave him their support.

The worst days of District 26 were to come after the war when conditions in the coal-industry changed radically from what they had been in the pre-war years.

To Be Continued

OUR MISTAKE: In our last issue, we allowed layout to take precedence over politics and as a result the story on J. B. McLachlan was rendered almost unintelligible. Here we reprint the first part of the story in its entirety, with an apology to the author and our readers.

The CANADIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT sees as its task the struggle for an independent socialist Canada: to unite all those classes, strata, national groups and patriotic personalities who can be united to fight U.S. imperialism.

The CLM welcomes your interest: just fill in the form below and mail to:

Canadian Liberation Movement,
Box 41, Station 'E', Toronto 4, Ontario.

— Please send more information about the CLM.

— Where do I join?

— I want the CLM sticker "Continentalism is Treason".
50 for $1 (Enquire about quantity discounts)

— Here is a donation of $ to help you with your work.

NAME (Please print)__________
TEL.__________
ADDRESS__________
CITY__________

The CLM includes worker and student clubs for workers, students and concerned people who want to be involved in the struggle through action. The CLM also sponsors public meetings at which important issues in Canadian life and Canadian history are discussed.

WOMEN

continued from page one

number, but a woman still needs time off if she becomes pregnant, no matter where she works.

A Woman's Bureau within the Department of Labour will be established to hear complaints, promote female job training and to do research. They will rely mainly on complaints to enforce the legislation, but will also be doing some separate investigations.

If a shop is not unionized, and only 17 per cent of Canada's working women are in unions, it will be difficult to get women to lay charges against their employers.

NO TRUE EQUALITY

The Bill does not really alter the structure of the job market for women in any significant way. Women would not have true equality even if all the provisions of the Bill were adhered to by all employers. True equality can only be achieved in a socialist society where all the productive forces are put to work in the interest of the people, not in the interest of private profits.

But like all reform, the first beneficial effects can be of tremendous importance in encouraging the oppressed (women, in this case) to push for their just demands.

The Bill will help thousands of women if it is used by the unions, and the workers. For example, if a woman wanted to become a machine fixer, and she was capable of the work (which most women are) she must be given the job according to the new legislation.

By having a single seniority list, women will not be the first to loose their jobs during a layoff. Also, promotions and pay raises that are determined by seniority will be decided according to the number of years seniority, rather than the sex plus the seniority that has been the case up till now.

An official of the Ladies Garment Workers, (a CLC affiliate) stated "Women get the pay that they deserve. Can you do the same work as a man?" Unions with leadership like this will never use the Bill to even secure moderate benefits for their female workers.

On the other hand, Madeleine Parent, Secretary - Treasurer of the Canadian Textile and Chemical Workers Union (a CCU affiliate) stated the need to use the legislation. Her union will fight to set precedents and to work to get even more effective legislation.

MALE CHAUVINISM REMAINS

As long as our economy is run for the profit of the imperialists, there cannot be full employment; job discrimination and male chauvinism will prevail.

The radical anti-imperialist demand for women's equality is that every job category include 50 per cent women. This would mean that all work was equally shared. Women would no longer be second class citizens because they would have equal access to productive work.

If the reforms promised in Bill 83 are to be used as tools in this struggle, then working women must force their unions to press for their rights.

If the union leadership fails to defend these rights, women must organize with their fellow male workers and force the union to take action. Where women workers are not already organized, they must organize into unions that will help them fight this battle, unions free of imperialist control — militant Canadian unions.

The struggle for women's equality is part of the struggle for independence and socialism.